BY ELI D. AKE.

Driven From Sea to Sea; Or, JUST A CAMPIN.

BY C. C. POST. PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF J. E. DOWNEY

& CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO. CHAPTER XXVII.-CONCLUDED. The people at the Slough were now greatly discouraged, but still not without hope. The resolution plainly proby asserting that their rights were secured by that clause of the resolution that enough members of the House and tors.

Besides this, the railroad company, when its officers first decided to make an effort to seize upon the land in the up land there, promising them that as soon as the company received patents for the land from the Government it would deed to the settlers, upon pay-Slough was; and that in no case would a price exceeding ten dollars per acre be charged, even for timbered

A large portion of the settlers now at the Slough had come in compliance they still relied upon the promise of the compel it to comply with the promise set forth in its circulars-a promise which became a binding contract when the land and began to improve it.

The officers of the company had, with the promise, and their success in belt, and had a repeating rifle and a bribing Congress led them to feel that double-barreled fowling piece in the the courts. They demanded the full with deadly weapons, principally re- from my list of friends, and I said: value of all lands, including improve- volvers and knives, ments, and claimed that the words Congress referred to such as Governfore the first settler came to the Slough, and was of lands along the line proposed in their charter, distant one hun-

in every legal manner known to them They then started in the direction of mingway was always in attendance proceed in the same manner with each upon these meetings, and although he of the twenty-five houses against whose said but little, what he did say was allowners the Marshal had writs of ejection at one of the mills, but was sick ways to the point clear and forcible, ment. But they were not destined to with the fever for a time, and when I and he came to be regarded by all as proceed so far. Unknown to them the got up again I could get no steady emone whose judgment was of value, and who was ever prompt with his portion of the money found necessary to be raised from time to time in defense of

At last, and after repeated meetings make an offer to compromise with the company as the cheapest way out of to its chief officer, stating that while for leaving their teams and wagons. they did not recognize either the legal | Among them were Erastus Hemming- their eyes out with fear and anxiety. or equitable claim of the company to way and his neighbor, Mr. Johnson. their lands, yet for the sake of being at To these men he communicated what the company had been promised the gang of desperate characters. All had nothing to pay with, and could not land at; or the price which a disinter-ested committee would say the lands without the improvements were now worth; or the price at which the company was now offering to sell raw land of similar quality. This would compel those who took homestead and preemption claims before the company made any pretense of being entitled to the land—while it still professed to be intending to build its road and take the lands upon the line laid down in its they believed was taking place; neither charter—to pay from two and a half to did they propose that their homes ten dollars per acre for what they should be ravished and they make no ten dollars per acre for what they should have had for nothing as homesteaders, or on payment of one dollar and a quarter per acre to the Government in case they claimed as pre-emptors. But all were weary of the long contest and preferred peace at any price short of bankruptcy, rather than

saying that they were willing to do what should appear right, and request- Hurrying across the fields, this little ing the settlers to select a committee from among themselves to come to San | which the gang were proceeding, just Francisco to confer with the representa- in advance of the Marshal and his tives of the company. This letter was read at a regular meeting of the Settlers' League, and a committee immedistely selected and anthorized to act for the whole. Among those chosen got down from the wagon in which he for this duty were Erastus Hemingway | was riding. The others did the same. and his neighbor Mr. Johnson. The committee proceeded to San Francisco. put up at a hotel and notified the railroad officials of their presence and readiness to confer. Instead of proceed- wad. ing to the conference, however, one of the officials went before the authorities. swore out warrants and had them all arrested and conveyed to jail, where they were locked up and forced to remain until morning, and the business men of the city were notified that it was the will of the railroad company that no one should go bail for the arrested men, and that the company would ruin the business of any one who dared to do so.

a continuation of their troubles.

After lying in jail all night they were taken before the court and dismissed without a hearing, and in spite of their the Marshal issued from his mouth protest and demands to be given an opportunity to explain to the court the drew his revolver and fired at Erastus. circumstances of their arrest, and so thus giving the signal to the others of were forced to return to their homes and their waiting neighbors and report ample and emptied their revolvers into of nature and their own hands; with that no mercy was to be expected from the bodies of the innocent and almost loving children and laughing babies. that no mercy was to be expected from those who had conspired to reduce defenseless men in front of them. them to serfdom upon their own lands. Still these men retained possession of their homes, and though they had a few inches. The bullet entered his ceased making improvements, were

able to obtain subsistence therefrom. Time passed, and the railroad com-pany obtained from the Government volver, and, firing, killed one of the when, like the writer, he would prefer s for the amount of land specified desperadoes on the spot. in the original grant. The road was One other of the gang was wounded fault. not completed as the law making the by a shot fired by Johnson, who was grant required that it should be before himself instantly killed by the second grant required that it should be before the patents should issue, one hundred and ten miles of it being then, as now (1884), untouched, and no portion of it being upon the line specified in their charter, which was the only line upon which they had the right to build a road, much less to claim a grant of land to building, even under the resolution willain's revolving rifle, took fright and [THE END.]

Charles and a supering the supe

From County Register of Congress, it being plainly absurd to ran away, not one of them would have say that one hundred and fifty miles was as near to their original line as it was possible to build.

Erastus Hemmingway and the other murdered and dying victims of the con-

bones for the final act of swallowing. Francisco was to place the price of freight so high as to consume the entire profit of all labor upon the irrigated lands, thus seeking to prevent the settlers from obtaining further means with which to continue the contest and transform them into the serfs of the com-

The outside world during all this time remained in almost absolute ignorance of the desperate attempt being vided that the rights of actual settlers citizens. The greater part of the press should be respected, and they could not of the Pacific coast wore the muzzle of see how any one could dispute the fact the corporations, and only the most of their being such. Indeed it was only meager reports of these matters were sent out through the Associated Press, and such as were sent were tinged with the coloring furnished by the conspira-

Senate who were not absolute tools or The first year after the completion of partners of the conspirators were in- the main irrigating ditch the settlers duced to vote for the resolution to se- had set apart the eleventh day of May as a day of general rejoicing and thanksgiving for the harvest which followed the coming of the waters, and through all their troubles they had vicinity of the Slough, had issued cir- regularly observed it, their festivities culars urging people to come and take usually taking the form of a picnic, which was attended by everybody, regardless of age or sex, and it was this eleventh day of May, 1880, that the corporate conspirators fixed upon for ment of the price of wild land; or at two and a half dollars per acre for barren plains, such as most of the land at these people.

these people.

In order to secure fit tools for this purpose, the company had made pretended sales of the homes of a portion met Ensign, the husband of Jennie Parof the settlers to men of known desperate character, among others to a noted desperado and crack-shot; and had less of self confidence and manly with this invitation and agreement on it was these men whom the United the part of the railroad company, and States Marshal was ordered to take I think he intended to pass without upon his raid of eviction. The Marcompany, or thought the courts would shal left San Francisco before day and arrived at Hanford, the station nearest the Slough lands, at seven o'clock in the morning. Here he was met by the the settlers, acting upon it, came upon gang of desperadoes armed to the teeth. and all started together in wagons.

The leader of the gang carried two

As was anticipated by the Marshal, "actual settlers" in the resolution of they arrived at the first house in the low me. I suppose you are still living Slough settlement after its occupants in the same cottage on C-- street? ment had granted patents to before the had left for the picnic. Without ceresumed the occupancy of their home. to defend their rights. Erastus Hem- the next settler's claim, intending to asked. gang had been seen to leave Hanford ployment, and we were forced to rent by one who, surmising the nature of some rather poor rooms on -- street, their errand, hastened to notify the fronting on the railroad track. Well, settlers of what was about to be at-tempted. Mounting a horse he rode ground that this building and others with all speed, and, approaching the stood on and wanted possession, so they and much discussion, it was decided to picnic grounds, came first upon several ordered us put out without ceremony. parties who had driven a little way I came home from a long tramp after back from the immediate scene of fes- work one day and found Jennie and the the difficulty, and a letter was addressed tivities in order to find a suitable place children on the sidewalk with what few

peace they would all pay the prices he had observed, and his belief regardwhich those who came by invitation of ing the intention of the Marshal and his listened eagerly to the information brought by their friend, and then held a hurried consultation among them-

> Erastus, Johnson and one of the others were armed with a single revolver of small caliber each. The rest were without weapons of any kind. They did not like to return to the picnic grounds and frighten the women and children with an announcement of what effort to defend them.

It was finally agreed that Hemmingway, Johnson and those who were with them should hurry across country to a point in the road about a mile away. over which the Marshal and his crowd must pass, while the friend who had brought the information should quietly In reply to this offer of the settlers notify others and leave them to follow the President of the company responded, or wait for a report from those who were in advance, as they thought best. body of men came out into the road by party, as they approached the cottage of the second victim marked upon their list for eviction.

Seeing them, the Marshal halted and Approaching to within a few feet of the Marshal, Erastus demanded to know if it were true that they had come to evict the settlers, and was told that they

"You will not be allowed to do so." replied Hemmingway; "We redeemed these lands from the desert and gave them all the value they possess. They belong to us and we intend to hold

The Marshal replied that "he was doing only what the law and the court required of him, but that rather than use force he would abandon the attempt." But the gang thirsted for blood, and had been ordered to prevent any abandonment of the object for which they were sent. Scarcely had the words of when the leader of the desperadoes

the gang, who at once followed his ex-The first shot was aimed at Hem-

was possible to build.

The settlers were now powerless in the hands of the corporation, which ground and carried to their homes. played with them much as a cat does with a mouse before craunching its bones for the final act of swallowing. Lucy, with her mother and two children—a second child, a girl, having been born to them—reached home in Their first act after having completed advance of those who brought her the road through the Slough and formed connection with a road leading to San the most terrible rumors, and were tortured by the most horrible fears, but were in ignorance of what had actually bleeding body with its unconscious face and laid it at their feet. To those who can not image the agony of these loving hearts no description which the writer could give would convey any pulsing of the heart grow fainter and fainter and felt the hands which they clasped become colder and colder, as the death-damp gathered upon the brow of

him they loved. prime of life, the other bowed and broken and grav with years and sorrow, but more with sorrow than with years, returned to their desolate home to clasp two fatherless children to their breasts. and weep and moan, living in daily fear of other attempts at eviction and other tragedies until such time as death shall come to them, or until the whole people shall waken from their slumbers, throw off the fatal spell which binds them, and demand that justice be done, and reparation made so far as may be.

Walking down one of the principal streets of Chicago one day recently I sons. He was not as well dressed as when I last saw him, and his greeting independence than formerly. In truth, speaking, but I stopped him and held out my hand. "How do you do," I said; "and how

is Jennie and the babies?" "They are well, or as well as could be expected under the circumstances. was the reply.

I teared that all was not exactly

however, no intention of complying bull-dog revolvers and a knife in his right with them, but could not well appear to be inquisitive. I have a high respect for Ensign and his wife, and had there was nothing to be feared from | wagon in which he rode, and all bristled | no intention of permitting them to drop "I am coming out to spend an evening with you before long if you will al-

"No," he replied, "they foreclosed passage of the act making the grant of lands to the company; which was be- was broken down and everything in it ago; after we had more than half paid pitched into the highway. This done, for it, too. You see, I was thrown out they placed three No. 10 cartridges of my place by the failure of the comupon the doorstep as an indication of pany I was at work for, and could not dred and tifty miles and on the other the fate which awaited the honest keep up the payments on the house and side of a range of mountains. During all this time the settlers had place their household goods and re- coming here, together with what little down the front between folds of the we had when we came.

"And where are you living now?"

He hesitated a little and then said: household goods we had lett, crying "And then what?" I asked, seeing

that he hesitated again. "Well, I was out of money, and rent had to be paid in advance, and as we borrow, we moved into an old building with another family down by the river, until I can find work and rent a better place. We don't call it living; it isn't living; its only just a camping; but what can a fellow do? I assure you there are hundreds of other families in the city who are equally bad off."

The story "Driven from Sea to Sea" is finished-no, not finished. John Parsons and Erastus Hemmingway are dead. One sleeps with his crippled child upon the mountain side; one lies buried in the valley, side by side with his neighbors, who fell like him, the victims of the rapacious greed of corporate conspirators on that fatal morning of May, 1880; but Martha Parsons and Lucy Hemingway still live, and living still contend with a corporation for the shelter above their heads and the heads of orphaned children. With them battle others whose homes and farms are in jeopardy from the same

Occasionally some settler, driven from his home, made desperate by long-continued suffering, by wrongs oft repeated, takes vengeance upon the immediate author of his woes; and some man, some tool of the corporation sent to hold possession of the land from which the settler has been evicted. is found dead upon the spot where the wrong was done. Even as you read these lines and wonder if such things are possible, honest settlers, not alone in California, but in any of a dozen different States, it may be, are being driven from their homes, their altars overthrown, their household gods destroyed, their lives sacrificed, their wives widowed and their children made orphans.

No, the story is not yet finished; but so far as told it is a true story. All of the main incidents have taken place substantially as related. They are part of the history of our country; have occurred to our own citizens, beneath the shadow of our own fiag.

Had it been other than a true story it might have ended with a brighter picture: with the brightest and best of all pictures-the picture of a loving and honored old couple enjoying the last years of their well-spent lives amidst scenes of plenty and beauty, the work the children of their children about

As it is a true story it could not be told otherwise than as it has been, and left breast and passed entirely through if the pictures presented have been sorhis body, but though mortally wounded rowful instead of pleasant ones, and if laughter to tears, it is not the writer's

If sometime the people shall make it

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

The Latest Styles in Victing and Recep-

Combination dresses of faille francaise, Bengaline, or other repped silk with velvet are among the most tasteful importations for visiting and reception toilettes. These may be in monotone when the velvet is figured or striped. but if two plain materials are used, they are oftenest in contrasting colors. In these dresses there is greater fullness in occurred until men came bearing the the skirts and very long draperies, and the effect is given of one skirt opening over another. As an example of monotone dresses is a rich gown with the ample skirt of sapphire brocaded velmeaning whatever. Erastus lived until vet, with large raised velvet flowers on morning. He was unconscious during a ground of repped (uncut) vel-the whole time, and died without a vet of the same shade; this is arranged word or look of recognition of those with three straight black breadths about him, while wife and mother and of velvet gathered to a very small children poured forth their anguish in space on the belt, while two front tears and sobs as they watched the breadths nearly plain at the belt drop down to form a long apron shaped only by pleats catching up the sides, and cut out in deep scallops across the foot to show a border of otter fur set on the foundation skirt. Down When he was buried these two lone each side hangs a sash-like breadth of and widowed women, the one in the Bengaline silk fringed at the lower end and pleated into a space of two inches at the belt; on one side this sash has a deep loop falling from the belt, but the other is plain and straight. The basque of Bengaline has a square plastron of the figured velvet, and is cut up in scallops below this plastron; there are also scallops at the end of the middle forms of the back. For a dress in contrasts of color seal brown Sicilienne or faille francaise is made up to open over a tur-quoise blue velvet skirt which shows in a wide band inlaid down the front between three plaits of the brown silk, on which are placed cross rows of blue bead fringe. These plaits are wide and not set stiffly, yet are held well in place by the fringe; the silk drapery back of the plaits is caught up high on each side, and descends again in the back to show the blue velvet from belt to foot. The basque is of the silk, with a velvet vest and inside cuffs. Plush skirts are used in the same way under soft repped silk draperies, and in some instances there are wide bands like borders of metallic galloon straight around them; as this galloon would sink into the deep pile of the plush; modistes make tucks in the plush, and attach the galloon to the lower edge.

The red gilt and copper galloons are very effective on black or brown plush skirts. By way of change from the brown and blue costumes that prevail in rich fabrics, many green gowns are imported this winter, among them one of changeable green and red satin over a plush skirt of the same coloring, with reddish gilt galloon for trimming, while others are of green velvet with repped silk, and many are of green cloth with velvet. In many dresses a third color is introduced, and this color is oftenest bright poppy red, which gives an effective surprise by appearing, perhaps, only on one side of the skirt, or else inlaid costume.

A novelty in cloth costumes shows panels and borders woven along one his funeral, which was given yesterday, selvedge to represent ribbed Hercules | was verified only to the extent of a winbraid. These borders are three-eighths try leaden sky and a thick atmosphere of a yard wide, and are put lengthwise during early hours, unusual to this latiin panels on the skirt, meeting at the belt, but opening as they descend over pleatings of the plain cloth; they also border jackets and form a vest, cuffs and collar.

of lacing down one side, made of silver braid passed over small buttons of the basque of cloth then opens over a vest of green velvet, and is laced from the pretty house dress of mauve cashmere eight inches wide from the throat down to the top of the darts, with the cashmere lapping on its sides, and stitched there; along the darts the velvet shows only two inches wide, as the cashmere laps over it, is finished with whalebones, beyond which eyelet-holes are worked, and a lacing of silk cord passes through these and crosses on the narrow velvet vest.—Harper's Bazar.

A BURROWING BIRD. The Auk, a Queer Feathered Inhabitant o Arctic Regions.

A quiet picture is afforded by the hill where the auks brood. They resemble the eider-duck in shape, except that their bills are sharp and not flat, like those of the latter. There are three species of was composed of Morrison, Blount, Herthem, which are distinguished from one another by the length of the bill and its curvature. All three species live and brood in the same places. I was told of a mountain where a million of them had ors of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kenbuilt their nests. I am sure of one tucky were present, attended by their thing-that no man has ever seen a million birds, even though he has traveled over half the earth. Doubting the accounts, I visited the described mountain. On a bright summer day my companion and myself took a boat and rowed toward it, over the smooth, transparent water, between beautiful islands, followed by the screeching of the startled gulls. High above us on a towering | pal Cathedral, to be present at the church ridge we saw the watchful ospreys; by our side, on right and left, along the shore-cliffs, the sitting eider-ducks. Finally we came to the populous part of the mountain, which is from three hundred and twenty to three hundred and thirty feet high, and saw really immense numbers of birds sitting on the ridges. The higher parts of the cone were covered with a brown spoonwort, and as we approached the shore the birds drew back thither, and suddenly disappeared from view as if by concerted agreement. When we had reached the shore and landed, and were wondering what had become of the hosts of birds, we found the ground burrowed all over with holes that looked like com-mon rabbit-holes. We soon learned that they were the entrances to the nestchambers of the auks. The holes are large enough to permit the birds to pass through, and then widen on the inside so as to give room for the nest and the two birds. As we climbed toward the height the tenants first carefully and anxiously peered at us, then slipped out and threw themselves screaming into the sea, which was soon covered, as far as the eye could reach, with birds whose cry resembled the noise of a gigantie E. Brehm, in Popular Science Monthly.

-Pronouncing matches have taken the place of the spelling bees of a few years ago. The smallest Welsh news-paper would be sufficient to put down both sides of the largest American proboth sides of the largest American pronouncing class in the country. For example: Pronounce Wgnllbrunllyg.—N.

The lesson of the dead was read by forms its readers that Bill D.

Rev. Dr. Jenckes. This was followed by talented commercial travelers.

The lesson of the dead was read by talented commercial travelers the singing of the hymn, "Lead, Heaved boil lanced.—Texas Siftings.

EARTH TO EARTH.



All That Was Mortal of Thomas A. Hendricks Entombed.

A City In Mourning Garb With Mourners From All Parts of the Nation.

Friends, Present and Absent, Attest Their Love By Elaborate Floral Offerings.

The Tolling Bell and Minute Gun Announce the Passage to the Tomb.

The Remains Escorted By an Imposing and Representative Cavalcade,

And Eminent Divines Pronounce Last Sad Words Which Close an Honored Career.

INDIANAPOLIS. IND., December 1 .-The mortal remains of Thomas A. Hendricks, the fifth Vice-President of the United States to die during his term of office, were conveved to the tomb to-day. The event was made memorable in many respects by the presence of a tremendous concourse of people from all parts of the Nation to witness the simple rites which preceded their interment. The presage of inclement weather on the day of tude. The heavy fog of the preceding afternoon still hung over the city, when day broke, but as the hours wore on, it lifted somewhat, and became less im-Lacing of braid or of cord is much penetrable. The sombreness of the used on cloth and lighter wool dresses, heavens were reflected even more deepboth on the basque and skirt; for in- ly in the appearance of the city, which stance, a green cloth dress has two rows | witnessed the development of his career. Its chief structures were hidden in their folds of black drapery, while cloth on wooden molds. The postilion to the occasion were lent all forms which people can observe to show their bust down to the point. Silk cords are used also for lacing basques, as in a respect for the dead. The business of the city was entirely suspended. The clergy without respect to sect, joined in with cord lacing over a pansy-colored velvet vest. This vest should be six or churches tolled requiems, and the presence of the populace in the column which followed his funeral car, or stood as silent spectators of the solemn spectacle attested their fealty to his memory. The early morning trains on all the rail-

ways brought delegations from the National Capital and all the leading cities of the Union, together with an influx of peo-ple from all the interior cities and hamlets of Central Indiana and Illinois. The Cabinet was repreented by Sscretary Bayard, Secretaries Lamar, Whitney, Endicott and Postmaster-General Vilas. The Supreme Bench was represented by Associated Justices Matthews and Blatchford. The United States Senate was represented by Senators Edmunds, Allison, Pugh, Harris, Conger, Blair, Dolph, Vest, Beck, Camden, Vance, Jones, Voorhees, Payne, Palmer and Harrison. The committee representing the House of Representatives bert, Holman, Springer, Hepburn, Ward, Phelps, Kleiner and Dunn. The numof active and ex-members of the lower House present, in addition Major-General Schofield was the chiefrepresentative of the United States Army present. Ex-President Hayes and General Sherman were distinguished guests, the latter accompanying the deleother official delegates were met on their arrival by local sub-committees and given

tickets of admission to St. Paul's Episcoservices, and were assigned positions in the funeral column. The Presidential special Baltimore & Ohio train, with members of the Cabinet, arrived a few minutes past nine. The party was met by the Reception Committee, headed by Senator Harri-son, and immediately driven to the Hendricks residence. Colonel John M. Wilson, U. S. A., was intrusted with an au-tograph letter from President Cleveland to Mrs. Hendricks, expressing his pro-found sorrow and condolence, and regrets that circumstances, over which he had no control, prevented his attendance at the ceremonies. Colonel Wilson also bore a beautiful floral design made of flowers from the conservatory of the Executive Mansion, with the condolence of

Miss Cleveland. Train arrivals swelled the multitude on the streets to such an extent as to impede ordinary progress on all the dilef thor-oughfares. Washington street presented a black mass of humanity hours before the services were entered upon at St. Paui's, and long before the passage of the column the windows of business blocks were filled by occupants whose eyes rest-ed upon a waiting multitude which occupied, apparently, every vantage point along the broad thoroughfare.

The emblems of mourning which began to appear on public and private buildings on the day of the Vice-President's death, have grown in quantity and design until now the whole cits may be said to be in funeral garb. Washington street presents an almost unbroken line of draped houses, while on every business street and even along the residence

display is at the Post-office, where wide bands of black cover the entire cornice bands of black cover the entire cornice and completely cover the small space of the first story, leaving only doors and windows visible. Not a line, not a spot of white relieves the entire building. The County Court-house, where the remains lay in state until Monday evening, and the State House are tastefully draped, but in less elaborate style, owing to their much more massive exterior. A striking feature of the drapery of the buildings is the almost universal use of white mate-

Legends are very few. One business

rial as a border, or in bows or rosettes

"I AM FREE AT LAST." the last words of the dead Vice-President. Portraits of deceased, shrouded in black, are profusely hung in the windows. The general effect tells in mute eloquence of the high respect with which the people of Indianapolis regarded their fellow townsman and of the tender sympathy which moves them to thus try to mitigate the grief of her upon whom the blow of this National bereavement has fallen with the eaviest force. One of the central points of attraction

for the visiting multitude was the modest home of the late Vice-President on Tennessee street, a plain two-story brick structure, facing the State Capitol building now in process of construction. On the front door of the home was a black rosette, from which was pendant a strip of black crape, which consti tuted the only outward emblem of mourning. On the street, in front of the house, were gathered a large but respectable crowd, which grew in numbers as the forenoon advanced. A detail of police and soldiery was able, however, to keep the street clear in front of the edifice to enable close friends and relatives of Mrs. Hendricks and members of the respective committees to gain admission to the grounds. Within, emblems of mourning and memorial floral designs were at hand everywhere. The oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were almost hidden in banks of flowersand trailing smilax. On the mantel, in the front parlor, was an elegant floral piece, emblematic of

"THE GATES AJAR," Sent in by members of a Chinese classof the Presbyterian Sunday school. The most notable floral design was that of the log cabin in which Mr Hendricks was born in Ohio. It stood at the head of his coffin, and was the work of ladles of Shelbyville, where he had formerly lived. It was six feet in length and four feet in height. Its sides were composed of calla lilies, white hyacinthes, carnations and roses; the roof of English ivy and smilax, and the chimney of red and white carna-tions. On one side of the miniature structure, in purple immortelles, was the inscription: "The home of my boyhood," and beneath, "Shelbyville." On the open door of the cabingwas pendant a black satin banner bearing in letters of gold:

GOD'S FINGER TOUCHED HIM AND HE SLEPT," and a second inscription underneath "Shelbyville mourns her distinguished

Over a large painting of the dead Vice President in the back parlor of the mansion was flung a soft drapery of white Chinese silk, and near it stood a splendid banner, presented during the recent Na-President Cleveland and the deceased. During the morning the arrival of additional floral designs caused a change in the arrangement in the parlors. An emblem of "Gates Ajar," from the Cook County Democratic Club of Chicago was placed at the head of the casket. Perhaps the most thoughtful and touching tribute was a simple wreath from the lit-tle village of Fultonham, Ohio, where Mr. Hendricks was born. It was placed on the casket, and along side of it were cast

the more rare and brilliant products of the White House conservatories received this morning from Miss Cleveland. At 9 a. m. Mrs. Hendricks entered the room for her last leave-taking, accompanied by her brother and Mrs. Morgan. The ordeal was most trying, and the desolate woman seemed to be utterly pros-trated, clinging to the last to the clay so soon to be hidden forever from her view, and impressed with the life-like appearance of the dead, she desired to preserve this last scene, and so, late as it was, she sent for a photographer to take a picture of the casket. Before he arrived, delegations from distant cities began to come and were permitted to pass through and view the remains while the photographer was engaged at his work. The members of the Cabinet Judges of the Supreme Court and others from Washington entered, and were fortunately detained a few minutes by the

process. It was eleven o'clock when the casket was replaced and the stream of visitors again passed by and out through the side door. Shortly after this the pall-bearers arrived. The draped hearse and car-riages for the family and friends were marshaled before the door, and prepara-tions were made for the final removal of the body. This was done without further leave-taking. The police and military kept the curious but always respectful mass of people out of they way, and the little cavalcade moved quietly with its escort through the densely lined streets to the cathedral of St. Paul.

The casket was borne into the church at 12:14 p. m., the vast congregation having already been seated with the exception of the immediate relatives and church vestry. The officiating clergy, four in number, Bishop Knickerbocker, of this diocese; Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Montgomery, Ala., first rector of St. Paul's, and under whose ministration Mr. Hendricks joined the church; Rev. Dr. Fulton, of St. Louis, a former rector of St. Paul's, and Rev. Dr. Jenckes, the present rector, in their robes of office, met the remains in their robes of office, met the remains at the main entrance of the cathedral on Illinois street, preceded by a guard of Indianapolis light infantry. The body was borne up the central aisle, the clergymen and members of the vestry going in advance. Bishop Knickerbocker voiced the opening sentence of the burial service: "I am the resurrection and the life," followed by

Rev. Dr. Stringfellow and Dr. Fulton, in their recitation of other verses used in the offices for the dead, until the casket had been carried forward and placed outside the chancel. The great audience stood while the impressive seene was enacted. Following the bier came the widow, leaning on the arm of Mr. Morgan, followed by other relatives. Thirteen pews at the right of the central aisle were reserved for the family, while the vestry and members of local committees occupied pews in front to the left. The pew occupied by the dead Vice-President in his life time was the tenth from the front to the left of the middle aisle, when facing the altar. It was distinguished by its complete envelopment is black cloth, and was unoccupied. The church is a modest brick structure, seating 900 people, but holding in this in-stance fully 1,000.

clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in their robes, the choristers' benches were occupied by other city and visiting clergy. When the casket was placed in front of the chancel rail the choir sang

the anthem "LORD, LET ME KNOW MY END."

ly Light" by the choir, the oining, Boy. Dr. Jenckes, speak he lecturn, delivered the address. the speaker had concluded. Mrs. of Chicago, sang "Rock of Ages Bishop closing with prayers and b

The casket was then lifted and be rom the church, the audience is gan tolling, when the remains were taken from the house, and continued their mournful pealing during the rites and while the procession was on its long march to Crown Hill Cemetery.

There was very little delay iw movement of the column when once people who had composed the church dience had been assigned their carria. The column was preceded by a mout police escort, who were followed by Columbus Barracks band and the Revision Tourses the investigation. Columbus Barracks band and the Richardson Zonaves, who immediately preced the hearse. The latter was drawn by six black horses wearing black paraphernalia, wore by the amimals attached to the funeral car which bore the remains of General Grant to his grave. On either side of the hearse was a guard of Indianapolis Light Infuntry, carrying their guns at position of "Reverse arms." Immediately in the rear of the hearse were the Rice Guards and Straight Rifles, both local military companies. The funeral car occupied a central position in the second of the four grand divisions. The first division was composed of State milifirst division was composed of State mili-tary companies marching independently, all the officers mounted.

The Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis, was the only company appearing in the line from outside the State.

In the second grand division, followi the hearse, came the carriage con Mrs. Hendricks, Mrs. Morgan, M Mrs. Fitzhugh Thornton. The st Mrs. Fitzhugh Thornton. The succeeding twelve carriages contained relatives and very near friends. Ex-President Hayes occupied the next carriage, and was followed in regular order by members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, Governors and staffs, Judiciary, ex-Senators and Representatives, military officers, State officers of Indians, followed by Presidents and faculties of university by Presidents and faculties of universi-ties and colleges, Mayors of cities and other civil officials.

The Third division was comp non-military organizations. It was pre-ceded by local Irish-American organiza-tions, followed by marching political clubs which had taken part in the recent

Presidential campaign:
The Fourth Division was made up of local organizations, including the fire de-partment with their steamer heavily The column took up its line of march

at 12:48. Their progress through the crowded streets was very slow, and when the head of the column came within sight of the cemetery, a mile distant, the Indianapolis Light Artillery began to fire minute guns, which was continued until the hearse reached the grave. The line of march from the church was

south on Illinois to Washington, east to Delaware, north to Market, west to Meridian, and north on Meridian to Crown Hill Cemetery. At the cemetery there was an immense concourse of people. The Hendricks lot and monument were covered with elaborate floral offerings. A white marble vault had been sunk into the ground near the monument for the reception of the burial casket. The inner walls of the vault are completely cover with smilax and roses, so that the ba

committal service by Dr. Jencks fol-lowed, and the benediction was then pronounced by Bishop Knickerbocker.

Before the simple ceremonies at the cemetery were closed, many of the organizations, military and civic, had dropped from the line and were making for their respective headquarters to avoid a threatened rainstorm. seven o'clock the central part of the city had again donned its every-day ance. Almost momentarily laden with human freight en route to all sections were leaving the city. Pennsylvania Railroads, in charge Southeastern Passenger Agent. Parke, of Vashington, and General Superintendent Barrie of the Pullman Palace Car Com pany drew out of the city shortly after six o'clook, and the Baltimere & Ohio special, with the members of the Cabinet and the representatives of the United Press on board, in charge of Assistant General Passenger Agent Bangborn, left the Union Depot shortly before 7 p. m. The Cabinet will reach Washington early to morrow afternoon. There is a very to-morrow afternoon. There is a very generally expressed regret here that President Cleveland could not consistently attend the funeral, but it is at the same time fully realized that in not doing so, the Executive obeyed what he construed to be the desire of his country-

The Presidency of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2 .who have gone to Indianapolis to attend Mr. Hendricks' squeral, causes a lull in the discussion about the selection of a President of the Senate. The Democratic Senators will meet in caucus on Saturday night, when it is supposed they will decide to nominate Senator Harris, of Tennessee, for President pro tem. The Republican Senators are to meet Friday evening, but who will be their choice is as much a matter of doubt as ever, although the imprescion seems to be growing that the outcome will be the selection of Senator

Edmunds for President pre tem. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, expresse the opinion that Senator Logan could be chosen the President of the Senate bechosen the President of the Senate before he was sworn in and the Ferry
precedent in 1877, is taken for the
ground that he could be sworn in before
an election and then chosen. It is
said that the following Senators
have already signified their intention of
voting for Logan: Allison and Wilson,
of Iowa; Cullom, of Hinois; Sawyer, of
Wisconsin; Conger, of Michigan; Piumb,
of Kansas, and Van Wyck, of Nebraska.

BALTIMORE, MD., December 1 .- John noted ex-Confederate, died at the Albion Hotel last night. He was born in Natchez. Hotel last night. He was born in Natchez, Miss., and was graduated from Yale Col-lege in the same class with William M: Evarts. He was also a last graduate of Harvard. Before the was he represented his district in Louisiana in Congress for he cast his fortunes with the South, and represented his State in the Confederate Congress. Upon the ciose of the war, he went to Mexico and was with Emperor. Maximilian, upon the doubt of whom he ter of the late Judge May, of Petersburg. Va. It is related of Mr. Perkins that is The church was fully and appropriately draped. Handsome designs, the glits of Cincinnati and Toledo clubs, were prominent. The church was brilliantly lighted. Inside the chancel, in addition to the officiating elergy, were seated other clubs and also to 20,000 bales of cotton rather than see them fall into the hands of the protestant Enisconal Church

> -There is no such thing as the scape of journalism paper recommends editor Las been experimenting, while a forms its readers that Bill Dre talented commercial traveler,